



Best Management Practices for Construction and Development Projects

Scaleshell

Leptodea leptodon

Common name • Scaleshell
Scientific name • *Leptodea leptodon*
Federal status • Endangered
State status • Endangered

Purpose and Use

The information in this document is to be used to help avoid and minimize species impacts due to construction practices. It is not intended to be used as a guide to manage habitat for a given species. If that is the goal, please contact the Department of Conservation for habitat management information. Because every project and location differs, following the recommendations within this document does not ensure that impacts will not occur to the species and additional information might be required in certain instances. Following the recommendations within this document does not complete Endangered Species Act consultation that may be necessary for species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act; please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for more information.

Ecology

The Scaleshell Mussel was historically found in 13 states within the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi River drainage basins. It occurred from South Dakota eastward to Ohio and Minnesota southward to Arkansas and Tennessee. Missouri is now one of the last states where it can be found. In the Gasconade and Meramec river basins in Missouri, this species inhabits clear, unpolluted riffles with moderate current and firm gravel, cobble and sand substrates. It frequently buries itself in riffles to a depth of 4-5 inches.

Almost all mussel species depend on a fish host to complete their life cycle. Mature adult mussels release glochidia (the immature stage), which must attach to the gills or fins of fish to complete their development. After an average of 2-4 weeks, the newly metamorphosed juveniles drop from the fish; and if they land in suitable habitat, they will burrow into the substrate and grow to repeat the cycle. Fish are an important link in the reproductive cycle of mussels and, typically, only certain species of fish are suitable hosts. The scaleshell uses the freshwater drum as its fish host. The scaleshell spawns in early to mid- August and releases glochidia in early summer.

Reasons for Decline

Historically, Scaleshell populations extended throughout river systems in much of the Midwestern United States. Now, however, they are endangered and are known to

exist in only a few rivers in Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Alteration and degradation of habitat as a result of rural and urban development are likely causes of decline. Practices such as dam construction, gravel mining, removal of trees and undergrowth along the stream bank, and non-point source pollution from agriculture and urban areas have probably contributed to the decline. These practices have reduced available habitat, increased stagnation of bottom waters, increased siltation, and possibly eliminated or reduced numbers of its fish host.

Specific Recommendations

Habitat availability and water quality are limiting factors for the Scaleshell. Protecting and restoring rivers and creeks would benefit many aquatic species, including mussels.

- A survey of the waterways in the project area should be conducted by a trained biologist in order to identify occurring populations of this species.
- Dams and other impoundment structures that alter water depth and turbidity and promote siltation should be avoided in rivers that contain habitat for the Scaleshell.
- No work should be allowed below the high bank of the stream between March 15 to October 15.
- All equipment that enters the waterway should be washed and checked for juvenile zebra mussels before entering another body of water. This will help prevent the spread of this exotic European mussel species that can negatively affect native aquatic organisms and kill mussel species like the Scaleshell.
- Freshwater mussels are relatively very immobile animals. If mussels are present in the substrate within the project area or present nearby downstream, they can be negatively impacted at any time of the year by direct substrate disturbance, destabilization of the stream bank, sedimentation following substrate or bank disturbance, introduction of chemical or organic pollutants, or indirectly through impacts to the fish host; every effort practicable should be made to avoid or minimize activities that alter or destabilize stream bottoms or banks, or introduce pollutants.
- Following these recommendations does not ensure there will be no negative impacts on this species or its habitat, because every site and project differs. However, these recommendations identify practices that will help avoid and minimize some project impacts.

General Recommendations

Refer to Management Recommendations for Construction Projects Affecting Missouri Streams and Rivers.

If your project involves the use of Federal Highway Administration transportation funds, these recommendations may not fulfill all contract requirements. Please contact the Missouri Department of Transportation at 573-526-4778 or www.modot.mo.gov/ehp/index.htm for additional information on recommendations.

Information Contacts

For species information:

Missouri Department of Conservation

Resource Science Division
P.O. Box 180
2901 W. Truman Blvd
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0180
Telephone: 573/751-4115

For species information and Endangered Species Act Coordination:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Ecological Services
101 Park Deville Drive, Suite A
Columbia, Missouri 65203-0007
Telephone: 573-234-2132

For Clean Water Act Coordination:

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Water Protection Program
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176
Telephone: 573/751-1300, 800/361-4827

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Regulatory Branch
700 Federal Building
Kansas City, MO 64106-2896
Telephone: 816/983-3990

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Water, Wetlands, and Pesticides Division
901 North 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
Telephone: 913/551-7307

Commission. Other federal laws such as the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act, and state or local laws need to be considered for construction and development projects, and require permits and/or consultation with the appropriate agency. Following the recommendations provided in this document will help reduce and avoid project impacts to the species, but impacts may still occur. Please contact the appropriate agency for further coordination and to complete compliance requirements.

Disclaimer

These Best Management Practices were prepared by the Missouri Department of Conservation with assistance from state and federal agencies, contractors and others to provide guidance to those people who wish to voluntarily act to protect wildlife and habitat. Compliance with these Best Management Practices is not required by the Missouri wildlife and forestry law nor by any regulation of the Missouri Conservation